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ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Scotland Neck, N. C.  
Practices Anywhere.

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Scotland Neck, N. C.  
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It is the best hair dressing  
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## RIGHTS OF THE AUTOMOBILES.

### The Law With Reference to Passing Vehicles.

Some of the automobile folks complain that in traveling the public highways, decently and in order, in the peace of God and the State, they are not infrequently held up by teamsters who hold the middle of the road and refuse to permit them to pass, and the automobile man is thus delayed and inconvenienced where the road is not wide enough for him to get around the team. In view of these circumstances and conditions the automobile folks ask The Landmark to print Section 14 of the State automobile law, which is as follows:

"Section 14. If a vehicle drawn by a horse or horses or other draft animals or a motor vehicle, and the person in charge of such motor vehicle expresses a desire to pass, it shall be the duty of the driver of any such vehicle or motor vehicles so overtaken as aforesaid to turn either to the right or to the left of the center of the wrought or traveled portion of the highway and give the person so making the request an opportunity to pass; but, in passing, the person in charge of such motor vehicle and the other male occupants thereof over the age of fifteen years shall give such assistance as they are able to the occupant or occupants of the vehicle they are passing if assistance is asked, and in thus passing the chauffeurs, drivers or operators shall use all due care to avoid accidents."

Having never failed aforesaid to say what it thought of automobile drivers who disregard the rights of others, The Landmark is willing to print the law to show that these people have some rights in the premises. Of course the teamsters who refuse to give the road have more than likely been irritated by the smart automobile drivers who dash up behind them and blow for them to get out of the way in a form and manner which intimates that the teamster has no business there and is a trespasser on the track. It just naturally riles a man for somebody to run up behind him and peremptorily order him to get out of the way. There is a proper way to do these things and all automobile owners should not be made to suffer because a few play smart.

Teamsters should remember, too, that automobiles have the same right to the road as any other vehicle and they are not excusable for acting ugly or violating the law because a few automobile drivers show an utter lack of good sense and good manners.—Statesville Landmark.

## Parcels Post.

"Parcels Post to Foreign Countries." So says a big sign in our postoffice. You can indeed get a cheap parcels rate on anything you wish to ship outside of the United States, and why should you not have the same privilege if you wish to ship inside the country? The farmers of the United States are getting tired of being denied privileges that the Japanese and the Hindus, not to mention the people of European countries, have long exercised as a matter of course. Use one of that quarter's worth of postals to tell your Congressmen and Senators to vote for the parcels post.—The Progressive Farmer.

## Winter Cover Crops Pay.

"Will it pay to sow rye in cotton at last cultivation, the same land to go in cotton the next season?" It will always pay to have a green crop of some sort on the land in winter. You might sow rye at last cultivation and later sow crimson clover among it, and the rye will shade the clover and you will have a far better winter cover than rye alone. But the land should go into another crop the next season and a good rotation established. Keeping the same land in cotton year after year is not the way to improve the productiveness of the soil.—Professor Masey, in The Progressive Farmer.

**SCOTT'S EMULSION**  
is the only emulsion imitated. The reason is plain—it's the best. Insist upon having Scott's—it's the world's standard flesh and strength builder.  
ALL DRUGGISTS

## Children and Divorce.

If you will study the origins of marriage you will find that it was instituted in all probability at the instance and pressure of women to protect the rights and secure the maintenance of children. The Roman law term "matrimonium," or matrimony, which is the Latin for marriage, bears out this contention. Yet the Roman word for marriage has distance reference to motherhood. In fact, it means no more and no less than legalized motherhood. Thus at the base of marriage lies the idea of motherhood. The Sinclair crew, in their riot of selfishness, have chosen to neglect this fact. It will arise in its might to destroy them. This inclines one to ask about the child of this marriage. In all this lunatic jabber about soul mates, poems, freedom, aspirations, lyrics, Kansas railroad engines, Aegean seas and temperamental adjustments—neither parent—not even the poet Kemp—has the slightest regard for the interest of the future of that innocent and helpless atom of humanity.

In nine cases out of ten divorce means the ruin of the lives of children, the tainting of their future, the blasting of their careers. The children of the divorced are the unhappiest in the world. The cruelties of life oppress them when they have not the moral maturity to be able to bear them. They make their entrance into life crippled, lonely and bewildered. The furies of their parents' wrongdoing pursue them to the end of their lives. The ghost of the ugly and sordid past haunts them to the last syllable of their recorded time. A tear trembles on their eyelids forever.—New York Telegraph.

## How to Get Rid of Nut-Grass.

A friend wants to know if I have conquered the nut-grass in my garden. Yes, I have nearly finished it, and this summer it is the rarest weed in my garden. Last year was the first year the garden was cultivated, as it had been lying out as a vacant lot. One end of the lot was well set in nut-grass, and I determined that it should go. I did not dig it out except what turned up in the plowing of the land and was raked out. Then every day I chopped off that nut-grass. Cut off today it was up to-morrow, but I knew that no plant can long survive if not allowed to make green leaves above ground. So I chopped it off daily. It got thinner and thinner by frost, and as none was allowed to seed, I find few plants this summer and have simply been pulling them out as fast as seen, and have not even had to use the hoe on them. This is equally applicable to any persistent weed. Keep them chopped off and they must die. The same is true of sassafras sprouts. These will simply increase if dug and the roots cut, but chopped off or mown off regularly with the mowing machine they soon give up. The mower is the best implement to rid land of sprouts and briars.—The Progressive Farmer.

## How to Make Fig Preserves.

Select figs that are not over ripe, soak in cold water for 12 hours, then stand them on a dish to drain thoroughly. When well drained, weigh, and to one pound of figs put 2 pound sugar; put sugar in kettle with just enough water to melt it, then put in figs and let come to a simmer; take out figs, but let syrup boil for a few minutes. When figs are cool put back into syrup and let come to a simmer; take out again and let syrup boil until it thickens; put in figs and boil until figs are well cooked. One tablespoonful of apple vinegar to each quart of fruit prevents them from sugaring and should be put in before preserves are done.—Raleigh (N. C.) Progressive Farmer.

In traveling through the South one is more and more impressed with the fact that the very best land in nearly every State is not yet in cultivation. It has not been drained. Into these wet bottoms the fertility of the hills has leached down, and yet our people have too often balked at the little extra work of canaling and ditching that would make these lowlands out yield the prairies of the West. Very likely on your own farm, Mr. Subscriber, there are branch bottoms or creek bottoms which if cleared and ditched would give you \$3 for your labor for every \$1 the poorer hillside will pay you? And in that case isn't it folly to keep hiring yourself to the unappreciative field.—The Progressive Farmer.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

### Mention Made of Many Important News Items About the Capital City.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11.—Representative John H. Small, of North Carolina, one of the Atlantic coast members of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, made an interesting speech in the House the day of the adjournment of the extra session in which he spoke instructively on the intracoastal waterway problems. He took occasion to lay stress upon the importance of disseminating knowledge of waterway improvement subjects among the people, saying: "We shall not have an ideal national policy until the American people shall be appropriately educated and a wise public opinion shall enforce its mandate upon Congress. Much has been done in this line of education. For about a decade a propaganda has been waged the effect of which is easily discernible. The National Rivers and Harbors Congress has made a large contribution in the way of inculcating a wise policy. Various associations throughout the country have been organized to promote specific projects, and at the same time they have directed the attention of the public to the necessity and the wisdom of improved waterways. The people are gradually learning that the problem is not sectional but national, and that the people of the interior, even when distant from waterways, receive an indirect advantage, affording ample compensation.

There will be tried in the Washington public school system at the beginning of the fall session of the Business High School the unique experiment of a savings bank with all its officers composed of pupils of the school, except the chairman of the board of directors, who will be the head of the school, all the other directors being pupils. The project is not only to teach and inculcate thrift and economy, but for convenience, the bank being located in the school building. There are no restrictions as to deposits and withdrawals.

Up to August 15th judgments were rendered in the courts on reports by the Agricultural Department in conformity with the food and drugs act of Congress in 1,000 cases. An alphabetical list of these cases is published arranged under four heads—food, beverages, medicated soft drinks and drugs. Under the food head it appears there have been most violations with respect to misbranding and adulteration in citrus fruit extracts, notably lemons, while eggs, milk and butter also figure largely. Many frauds are shown in tomato ketchups and in alleged olive oil. In beverages the judgments fall most upon coffee, waters, beer, wine and whiskey. Offenders in drugs are very largely quick headache cures.

The Hobo national convention, held this week in Washington, came to a close without a quorum, thereby giving a near imitation of the Congress of the United States on the eve of adjournment, sine die. The Sons of Rest consistently succeeded in accomplishing nothing.

A Washington postoffice employe handling a letter addressed to "Hon. Charles E. Hughes, Washington, D. C.," endorsed it "deceased" and sent it back to the sender. The letter was intended for Justice Hughes of the United States Supreme Court, about whom nothing is deceased except his thick black whiskers, which he recently had removed.

President Taft's itinerary for his western swing, beginning September 16 and ending November 1 at the national capital, will traverse 13,000 miles, take him into twenty states and 115 cities, and will likely involve more than 200 speeches—hardly less than four or five a day.

The tabular summary of general agricultural data for the United States, just completed by the Census Bureau, shows remarkable progress in values put upon farm land and property of all kinds. In striking contrast with the slow growth in the number and acreage of farms and the area of improved land during the ten years, from 1900 to 1910, is the enormous rise in the value of farm property. Farm land, exclusive of buildings, which were valued at \$12,058,008,000 in 1900, had more than doubled before 1910, being then returned as having a value of \$28,386,770,000, an increase of 117.4 per cent in the value of all farm lands. Farms have grown slightly smaller, averaging in 1910 138 acres against 146 in 1900. The average value per acre has grown from \$19.81 to \$39.60, an increase of 100.4 per cent.

## The New South.

It is not two years since this paper began to try to call public attention in a conspicuous way to the fact that the South is the coming West; that there is now going on in the Fourth the equivalent of that impressive expansion which took place in the West from five to thirty years ago. The difference is only in manner; the booms in various parts of the West were always spectacular and sometimes unhealthy feverish; the South's development in every material aspect is steady, substantial and permanent. This change in the Southern States is, in its present and future, so much the most important economic phenomenon now occurring on the continent of North America that it justifies the occasion for reiteration furnished by some recent census figures dealing with agriculture. The Southern States, which ever since the civil war, have been producing the least per capita in farm values, are now beginning to produce the most. The Central Western States, long the synonym for the abundance of the soil, in the last decade show a 55-per cent increase in crop values; the South Atlantic States show an increase of 138 per cent. South Carolina, only 26th among the states in population, has become 13th in crop values. One other interesting fact shown by the recent census is that the rural South is becoming white; in the last decade the whites in the rural parts of the South increased 15.4 per cent, the negroes only 6.8 per cent. This tendency will grow more marked with the coming in of farmers from the Central West, who are just learning that they can sell their present farms for a hundred dollars an acre and buy Southern land just as good for twenty.—Collier's Weekly.

## The Most Wonderful Thing.

"I have been down in a submarine boat; I have sailed in an aeroplane, and I have while hundreds of miles from land received wireless messages."

"Have you?" the fair girl sweetly replied.

"Now," he continued, "there's just one more wonderful thing that I'd like to do."

It seems to me that you have done all the wonderful things there are to do.

"No, there's one more wonderful than any of the rest, that I'd like to do. I wish I might tell you what it is."

"Oh, is it something that you may not tell me?"

"It is something that I may do if you will give me your permission."

"How strange. I can't imagine what it could be."

"Can't you—are you sure?"

"I'm afraid not."

"Think. Would you despise me if I asked your permission to do this most wonderful thing of all?"

"How can I tell before I know what it is?"

"It is to kiss you."

"Oh!"

"May I?"

"Did you ask the submarine's permission before you went under water in it, or secure a permit from the aeroplane before you went up sailing in the air?"—From the Chicago Record-Herald.

Mrs. Doty (reprovingly)—Mrs. Enpeck told me today that her husband always keeps her photograph on his office desk.

Mr. Doty—I guess that explains why he's always late getting home to dinner.—Puck.

## CATARH sufferers.

If You Don't Know about Hyomei Try it at E. T. Whitehead Company's Risk.

Nearly every reader of The Commonwealth has read about HYOMEI but many of them continue to suffer from catarrh just because they do not exactly understand just what HYOMEI is.

To these sufferers E. T. Whitehead Company says you don't have to know anything about HYOMEI except that you breathe it and that it does not contain cocaine or opium or any harmful drug.

## WINTER COVER CROPS.

### Mr. Parker Urges the Sowing of Clover, Vetch and Small Grain.

The unprecedented drought which prevails in some sections of the State is an object lesson as to the value of organic matter or humus in the soil, as it is a well known fact that in addition to other desirable qualities decaying organic matter or humus increases the water holding capacity of all soils.

For the protection of the soil and to provide against the disastrous effects of a possible drought next summer farmers should put in winter-cover crops. The best crops for this purpose are the clovers, vetches and small grain crops. On land where the clovers and vetches will grow successfully they are better than rye or other small grain crops, but where they will not grow it will be advisable to sow rye.

For the best results these crops should be put in as quickly as possible, especially in the western part of the State. Prepare the land by disking and harrowing and sow 15 pounds clean crimson clover seed per acre, and if convenient, sow also 300 pounds Acid Phosphate per acre, as that will help to insure a stand of clover. Some sow in addition to this one pound of turnip seed per acre, preferably the Cowhorn variety, claiming that the turnip leaves protect the young clover plants in their early stages. It can do no harm to sow the turnip seed as these crops are intended to plow under next spring to improve the soil.

The seed should be covered with a cultivator or with a harrow about one inch deep. In the western part of the State these should be put in at once so as to make sufficient growth to withstand the winter. In the central part of the State they should be put in not later than the last of September, while in the eastern and warmer sections of the State they can be put in as late as the middle of October.

In the Coastal Plain section Bur clover is also fine for a winter-cover crop. The seed of this is usually purchased in the rough or bur and should be planted at the rate from three to four bushels of the bur per acre, and covered about one inch deep. These should go in at once. Acid phosphate can be used with these to advantage.

Hairy vetch also makes a fine winter-cover crop, and will succeed in almost any part of the State on well drained land, especially where Part-ridge or Mountain peas grow. If sown alone sow at the rate of 20 pounds of seed per acre, and if with rye or other small grain, one bushel of small grain and 20 pounds of vetch per acre. They should be sown at about the same time as crimson clover and covered from one to two inches deep.

Where none of these crops will grow successfully sow rye at the rate of one and a half bushels per acre. You want a heavy growth to protect the land and to add a great quantity of vegetable matter when turned under next spring.

Turn under two or three weeks before you wish to plant the crop which is to follow. Rye, especially, should not be permitted to get woody before turning under. Better turn it under as soon as the heads begin to appear than to wait until it is grown. If it gets full grown and dry weather follows it would leave the land so open and loose that the crop following it would suffer more than if no rye was put on the land.

All these crops should be disked well and thoroughly cut up before plowing under next spring. Good results may be expected only when they are well mixed with the soil before the crop is planted.

If any one doubts the benefits to be had from these winter-cover crops let him prepare one acre of average land and treat it as described above. Next spring plant another acre by the side of it that has had no winter-cover crop and cultivate both alike. One demonstration like this will usually convince a person of the value of winter-cover crops.

Seed for any of the above mentioned crops can be had from almost any reputable seedman, but buy only the best and freest from impurities. The best are none too good.

T. B. PARKER,  
Director Co-operative Experiments  
N. C. Department Agriculture.

## The Cause of Many Sudden Deaths.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deep-seated and insidious. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney trouble. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs, causing catarrh of the bladder, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, head ache, back ache, lame back, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell.

Bladder troubles almost always result from a derangement of the kidneys and better health in that organ is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. Swamp-Root corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often through the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and immediate effect of Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest because of its remarkable health restoring properties. A trial will convince anyone. Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this newspaper offer in this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name Swamp-Root, and don't let a dealer sell you something in place of Swamp-Root—do you will be disappointed.

## Notice of Sale of Dunn Land

October 2, 1911.

Under and by virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Halifax county, made in the special proceeding entitled, W. B. Dunn, Robert G. Dunn, Mary W. Dunn and Rosa P. Dunn Vs. Annie V. Dunn, the same being No. 10,000, upon the special proceeding docket of said court, the undersigned commissioner will on Monday, the second day of October, 1911, at twelve o'clock, noon, at the court house door in Halifax, North Carolina, offer for sale to the highest bidder certain tracts of land lying and being in Enfield township, Halifax county, North Carolina, and described as follows, to-wit:

First Tract—Adjoining the lands of S. C. Bellamy and others, beginning at the corner of an old canal dam and ditch, S. Bellamy's corner; thence north 84° W 129 poles along said ditch, said to be Bellamy's line; thence continuing Bellamy's line along a hedgerow N 85° W 58 poles to a large pine stump at the head of a ditch, said to be Josey's line; thence N 5 E 101 poles to a canal and dam, said to be the line; thence along the dam and canal to its junction with a large canal and dam; thence along said canal to a large cypress tree standing at a crossing of a plantation path; thence south 12° W 44 poles and 10 links to the beginning, and 80 poles along said dam from the south side of the public road to Enfield, containing 156 1/2 acres; the last distance, 80 poles, is given so as to locate the corner, known as the Short Swamp place.

Second Tract—Beginning at the public road to Enfield at the head of a dam, the corner of the Dunn and Tillery tracts in Bellamy's line; thence along said dam N 12 W 8 poles, S 6 W 14 poles, S 11 E 18 poles and 10 links, S 15 W 21 poles to the end of the dam; thence S 1 E 32 poles to Dead Creek; thence along Dead Creek to Fishing Creek to a very large dwarf and knarled oak standing on the bank of Fishing Creek at a point where it makes a sharp turn; thence N 3 E 34 poles to the public road to Enfield; thence along said road to the beginning, containing 192 acres, known as Washington Whitehead Place.

Third Tract—Adjoining the lands of Dr. O. C. Stallings, J. L. Fleming, Mrs. D. M. Dunn and others, and being known as the B. C. Dunn home place, and said to contain 940 acres, more or less; the said home place being the property of Wells Draughton and willed by said Draughton to B. C. Dunn and wife, Rosa P. Dunn, for life and at their death to their children, and being the place at which B. C. Dunn and wife lived, and being known in Enfield township, Halifax county, as the B. C. Dunn home place, and being situated on the old road leading from Enfield to Scotland Neck, known as Enfield road. The above property being the property and all of same devised by Wells Draughton to Mrs. Rosa P. Dunn for her life and then to her children by will probated September 24, 1872, and recorded in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court of Edgecombe county in Will Book Volume 7, page 502, to which reference is made.

Terms of sale—One third cash, one third in six months and one-third in twelve months, deferred payments to bear interest from date of sale, and sale made subject to confirmation by court.

R. O. EVERETT,  
Commissioner.

This 29th day of August, 1911.

## Are You Going to Build?

You will need Sash, Doors and Blinds, Porch Columns, Hardware, Paint, etc.  
**Clark Sash & Door Corporation**  
FRANK T. CLARK, Pres.,  
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.